Brown Glee Club. Capt. Patrick J. Kelleher will preside, with

the following vice-presidents:

An Address to Comrades Warning Them to Beware of a Party that Has, through Its Leaders, Insulted Them at Every Turn.

BLACK'S BID FOR VOTES.

The Sort ot Business the Commissioner of Pensions is Now Engaged In.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal ATTICA, Ind., Oct. 31.-Commissioner of Pensions Black spoke at the Democratic rally here to-day. Afterwards soldiers called upon him. upon invitation. A Republican soldier who was of the number reports that Black had a special pension examiner and a clerk with him; that each caller was questioned his pension claims and minutes made of the various cases, and that each was assured that his case would have immediate attention, the inference being given that the applicant would be expected to vote for Cleveland. This caller was one of many who saw through the bid for their votes and refused to sell his political principles.

## RESENTED BY THE VETERANS.

Action Taken by a Large Meeting of Sol-

diers Held at Crawfordsville. Special to the Indianacolts Journal CRAWFORDSVILLE, Oct. 31 .- The call for meeting of soldiers at the court-house last night was answered by hundreds who came from all parts of this and adjoining counties. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing the attempt being made by the Democrats to secure the soldier vote, by promising a pension, or an increase of pension. The meeting was called to order by T. H. B. McCain, of the Journal, and Gen. Lew Wallace was unanimously chosen chairman and T. H. B. McCain secretary. Committee to prepare an address and resolutions was appointed, consisting of P. S. Kennedy, T. H. B McCain, Elder Miller (colored), and L. A. Foote, and after it had retired General Wallace made a short address upon the object of the gathering. He thought there was not the shadow of a doubt but that there was a Democratic organization, the purpose of which was to offer the soldier a pension, or an increase, for voting for Cleveland and Matson, and this pension was to be allowed within thirty days. Now, would the soldiers do this! was the question. He did not want to speak harsbly of any soldier who had made such a bargain, because this was a free country and they had that privilege; but

every soldier who did go into this unholy alliance was giving Cleveland a new cause to veto pensions. An alliance like this would please Cleveland and D. W. Voorhees, because they then could say of the soldier that he would sel his honor, the cause for which he fought-yea, his very birthright, for a pension. Then Voorhees would also sneeringly refer to them as "these hirelings, who would do anything for a pension." This would place the soldier in the power of the enemy, and would be a deplorable state of affairs to be in. As for President Cleveland being a friend of the soldier, it could not be proven by one word or act of all his career. Cleveland got a substitute and let that substitute die with the words on his lips that he had never been paid for the favor. Cleveland is not the soldiers' friend, never was and never will be. It was not so much the fact that Cleveland had vetoed so many pensions that proves his hatred of the soldier as in the slurring remarks used in his comments in trying to show that the applicant had overstepped the bounds of truth in attempting to get a pension. Now, see the trap to ensuare the soldies, who, after being used as a tool, will have his pension vetoed because he had stepped into the trap set by Cleveland himself. Beware, soldiers, beware! There is more in the insulting offer than appears on first thought. Voorhees says the offer is made "by authority." and, therefore, must be from Cleveland or Black. They are the only persons who could "authorize" such a plan to pay pensions. Votes they want, and then the pensions will get "vetoed."
General Wallace then held up a copy of the

constitution and by laws of this secret organization, the purpose of which is to secure votes for Cleveland. The name is "The Matson and Myers Ex-Soldiers' Organization." The book stated that all the doings of the order were secret, and that all soldiers who joined the society must sign the constitution and by-laws, and agree to vote for Cleveland and Thurman. All soldiers who belonged to this society were to be granted a pension, or an increase, in thirty days after Cleveland is elected. The exhibition of this book removed all further doubt about the existence of this infamous organization. Gen. Wallace was frequently interrupted in his remarks with applause, and the soldiers showed beyond doubt that their sentiment upon this scheme would do the Democrats no good. When General Wallace asked who had offered the soldiers a pension if they would vote for Cleveland, a voice in the back part of the house said, "Goben." Goben is the Democratic auditor, and the meetings of this "Matson and Myers Club" hold their sessions in his office. The president of this infamous organization in this city was present during the meeting last night, and this outburst of indignation almost para-

lyzed him. they had been asked to join the "Matson and Myers Society," with promises of pensions held out to them if they would vote for Cleveland. This plan to secure votes was denounced by them in unmeasurable terms. Captain Hibben. of Greencastle, also made a short speech, which was heartily indorsed by the soldiers. He had known Matson from childhood, and knew that his public record was not one that favored the soldier to any great extent. P. S. Kennedy delivered a strong argument in which he showed up the Democratic party in their consections with the Knights of the Golden Circle. He was followed by Rev. J. G. Miller, a colored Baptist minister, Capt. C. M. Travis, Rev. J. W. Switzer, a Methodist minister, Ira McConnell, Mesers. Carr and Whittington, F. M. Dice, J. W. Ramsey, H. M. Perry and others. All the speakers were of the same spirit of contempt for this plan to secure the soldier vote. Following is the address and resolutions

adopted unanimously by the soldiers:

Comrades-In view of the persistent efforts now being made to induce you to desert your political flag. we ask you to turn a deaf ear to those who would lead you to dishonor. As we fought for three and four years to destroy the Southern Confederacy, we ought not now to vote to re-establish its power and its principles in the administration of the government. We see to-day, with regret, a man in the presidential chair who never so much as expressed a single word of sympathy for us or the cause in which we periled our lives from 1861 to 1865. We see again the Democratic party controlling the House of Represe-sentatives, with the old confederate generals, colonels, majors and captains directing every movement of that body. We see in the Speaker's chair a Southern free-trader who is willing to surrender our markets to the English manufacturers to the detriment of our own factories and milts, and those who labor in them. We see a rebel officer at the head of the most important committee of the House of Representatives. directing repeated assaults upon our great Northern industries. We have seen, within the last year, a confederate officer, who shamefully deserted his trust as a sworn defender of the national Constitution, and made war on the Union, placed in the Cabinet of this administration, and then transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court. We have seen the administration lower the flag at half-mast in honor of the memory of Jacob Thompson, who was not only a traitor to his country but a traitor to humanity and the laws of honorable warfare as well. We fought the solid South for three and four years while it was trying to destroy the government, and we do not propose to vote under its command now. We distrust its patriotism. This government should be controlled by those who served t, and not by those who fought to destroy it. We should never cast our lot with the Democratic party so long as its policy is dictated by a solid South. If the old Confederate States persist in remaining solid for Democracy and the free-trade ideas of Calboun as it was solid in its work of treason from 1861 to 1865, let the North be solid in its patriotism as it was during the war. We are still for the American flag, and we do not propose to march to the polls to discharge a freeman's duty under a British handkerchief, as the emblem of our political faith.

The sacrifice made, whereby thousands of widows and orphans of fallen comrades, and thousands of maimed and others whose health was and is shattered by service rendered during the war, were left by all principles of justice the wards of the Nation. President Cleveland, by his vetoes of deserving pension relief bills added insult to injury. His utter disre-gard for the memory of our dead comrades, as the first officer in this country, his shence on the ever-memorable field of Gettysburg, his approval of the battleflag order, and other acts done and permitted to be done during his administration, have shown that he is not our friend, nor has he any sympathy for us. We are for Harrison, the brave soldier, the moust citizen, the dutiful husband and father, and the annius patriot who faced shot and shell to shield his country from harm. We fought with him for the preserva-Com of the Union, and we propose to stay with him in | creating "Juliet."

all honest efforts for a patriotic administration of the government. We think it bess to conclude this address with the following preamble and resolutions, directly applicable to the matter which has specially called us

into meeting: Whereas, The proofs are swong, if not absolutely conclusive, that there is a general Democratic movement on foot in Indians to secure the soldiers' vote for Grover Cleveland and C. C. Matson by promises of Resolved, That we regard the movement as infa-

mous in conception, and tending to dishonor brave comrades, both those already awarded pensions and those now in the attitude of applicants. Resolved. That the persons, whomsoever they may be, engaged in this unholy business are, in fact, the dead lest enemies of the Union soldier, and that the immediate effect of their movement is to bring Union soldiers, as a class, into disrepute, and discredit the cause for which they periled their lives.

Resolved, That the offer of a pension in consideration for voting for Cleveland, Matson, or any other person a candidate for office, is within the statute of

the State for the prevention of bribery at elections, and that we pledge ourselves, individually and co lectively, to expose every person who makes such offer to us, or whom we can hear of making such offer, and that we engage ourselves, in every lawful way, in resecuting them in the courts, to the end that justice may overtake the guilty. Resolved. That we now serve notice upon any can-

didate for office in Montgomery county who is or has been guilty of making an offer of a pension to any soldier for his vote, that he has thereby rendered him self, under the Constitution of the State, incligible to old such office, and that, in the event of his election, we will contest his right to hold the same, and push the contest to the extreme of the law. Resolved. That we pledge ourselves individually to devote the entire day of Nov. 6, from the opening to the closing of the polls, to secure the defeat of the Cleveland administration, and for the success of our comrade, Benjamin Harrison, conscientiously knowing it will not only redound to our interests, but that of our country, and that we call upon all good citizens to devote said day likewise.

#### INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS.

A Terre Haute Girl Murdered in the Street

by an Unknown Man. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 31 .- Last night Dollie Phillips, aged twenty, was murdered on the street She was standing on a corner watching the parade, when a man approached, pointed a revolver at her, and, pulling the trigger, said: "There, take that" She fell to the sidewalk with a bullet through her head, and died a few minutes later. The murderer escaped in spite of the fact that the street was thronged with people. He was recognized as a man named Galloway, by several people who saw the shooting. He is still at large. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

A Miscreant Fires Into a Passenger Train.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal WABASH, Ind., Oct. 31 -When the passenger train from the west, on the Wabash, due here in the evening, was nearing the station in this city, last night, some scoundrel fired a revolver into the passing train, which was crowded with men and ladies returning from the Peru Republican demonstration. The bullet shattered the glass in one of the coaches, and grazed the faces of two Huntington gentlemen. The passengers were panic-stricken, and most of them left the car here. The person who did the shooting is

Indiana Notes.

The grand jury in Huntington has returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of the killing of Arthur Watkins by City Marshal Rose-

brough. Work on the Crawfordsville natural-gas well has been suspended, owing to an immense rock shecking further progress of the drill. A new location will be selected, and work will again

Reese Garrett, ex-Recorder of Boone county. fell from the second story of a building at Lebanon, on Tuesday night, and fractured his leg in two places. The physicians think it doubtful

In the Circuit Court at Goshen, yesterday. James Greenwood, of Waukesha, Wis., was sent to the penitentiary for nine years, on account of his participation in a stabbing affray a few months ago.

The commissioners of Montgomery county have made an appropriation of \$100 for the purpose of placing a tablet in the State soldiers' monument in honor of the soldiers who went from that county.

Illinois Items.

Three of the injured victims of the Blairsville bridge accident died on Tuesday, making

King Henry, of Marengo, aged ninety, one of the first settlers in Illinois, died on Tuesday

M. F. Byron, of Pittsburg, Pa., died at Duquoin on Tuesday of injuries received by falling from the smokestack of an engine on Monday. A number of Keckuk negroes had a fight in a Warsaw salcon on Tuesday with white men, in which several of the latter were frightfully cut

John K. Lane, highway commissioner of Danville, was acquitted Tuesday on a charge of fraud The case against Commissioner Mitchell

was dropped. D. B. Staples, who shot Charles A. Winship at the races in Freeport, last year, was taken to Joliet on Tuesday to serve a sentence of one year in the penitentiary.

At Idleward on Tuesday the house of Wm. Clarry, colored, caught fire and his two-yearold child was burned to a crisp. There was no one in the house at the time except the child.

### CLEVELAND'S BAD LUCK.

The Fish of the Sea Desert the Canadian Coast and "Hover" Further South.

Joseph Nimmo, jr., in Chicago Inter Oceau. There seems to be an apprehension that the President will, during the present week, issue a retaliatory message. But that would place him in a most ridiculous attitude before the country. The wrongs which the retaliatory act of January, 1887, was intended to correct were refusing American fishermen the reciprocal "transit" right of shipping their "catch" across Canada to the United States free of duty, and forbidding American fishing vessels to "hover" near their shores or to seek shelter in their ports in stormy weather. But this is an unlucky year for President Cleveland. The mackerel even have gone scainst him. During the fishing season of 1888, in apparent disgust of the Canadians, the fish have refused to "hover" off the Canadian coast, as is their usual cutom, but have resorted to the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, thus accomplishing for our fishermen what the administration refused to do for them in 1887. So by the capriciousness of the fish there is not and has not been this year any denial of our fishery rights against which the power of the President to retaliate can be invoked, and it is a fact that no such fresh denial of fishery right justified the Pres-dent in asking for additional power last August, and no subsequent outrage has given him any chance at retaliation. He refused to exercise the power of retaliation in 1887, when for months the occasion for its exercise was of almost daily occurrence, and now the fish deny him a chance to do it when, too late, he sees the blunder he then made, and also sees that the exercise of that power now would greatly serve his purposes in the present political campaign. The reason why the President refused to exercise the authority granted him by the retalia-

tion act of January, 1887, was that it gave bim the power to forbid the importation of fish and other articles from Canada, a measure "protective" in its nature, so in his August message he asked for the power to probibit Canada from trading with foreign countries across our territory, a measure which was non-protective of any American industry. To this he was forced by Mr. Bayard's stipulation with Minister West in June,

### PATTI'S DECLINE.

A Warning that Her Voice is no Longer Sweet Enough for Parisians. Edmund Yates's Letter.

The direction of that essentially immoral establishment, the Paris Grand Opera, have vainly attempted to create a sensation by announcing with such transparent puffery that the role of "Juliet" in Gounod's new opera will be created by Madame Patti, now in the fortysixth year of her age, and several times retour d'Amerique. If Madame Patti wishes to avoid bitter disappointment, for which, however, she may find herself compensated by gold, she will not sing at the Grand Opera. The whole press will be against her, and none but the Spanish-South American colony will applaud her. Paris, decadent as it is, is not yet comparable to Chicago or Buenos Ayres. A souvenir of a concert which the traveling diva gave at the Eden a few years ago is still fresh in our memories. We remember the mediocre programme, the beggarly troupe, the battalion of lackeys that brought in bouquets, the noisy claque and all the vulgar tricks that Barnum, Strakosch and Abbey have invented to excite the foolish enthuissm of exotic audiences. We remember her voice that had then lost the exquisite freshness of former years. We remember the tricky virtuosite placed 'always at the service of maccaronic music. We remember the regrets of critics and melomaniaes as they reflected that La Patti had never devoted her wonderful natural gifts to the glory of the art; that of her passage across the firmament of music there would remain but a vague souvenir of a wonderful star, a melodious acrobat who never created a single role, in the decline of her talent and beauty. It is more than absurd for Madame Patti to dream of astonishing Parisians by

BECOMING VERY POPULAR

Noon Gatherings of Republicans Proving an Effective Means of Good Work.

Short Speeches and Jolly Campaign Songs Add to the Growing Enthusiasm as the Contest Nears the End-Meetings To-Night.

An elegant meeting, sure, was the Republican love-feast held at noon yesterday, in Pfafflin's Hall, with lashin's and lavin's of enthusiasm. The ball opened with the singing of "Marching through Georgia," everybody "whooping up" the chorus. The meeting was presided over by Charles Moores, and the first of the five-minute speeches was made by George C. Webster, jr. Describing the difference between the enthusiastic Republicans and the Democrats, the speaker quoted Josh Billings, who was of the opinion that when "a man was right he couldn't be too radical, and when he was wrong he couldn't be too derned conservative." The Republican policy has ever been not to yield the American market-the best market in the world-to foreign competition without a price, and that the object now of all who believed in protection, in all the best interests of the land, was to hurl from power an administration that has been a menace and an injury to all that enlightened patriotism holds dear. The glee club sung "Three Crows," with

rousing chorus: There were three crows sat on a tree, Billy McGhee, McGaw; Old Thurmrn, Dan and Grover C., Billy McGhee, McGaw,

When Thurman said unto his mate-"We're bound to lose the Hoosier State," And they all flopped their wings and cried-Caw! Caw! Caw! Billy McGhee, McGaw; And they all flopped their wings and cried— Caw! Caw! Caw! Billy McGhee, McGaw.

Joel Stafford, of Noblesville, made a short speech full of good points. "Our Democratic friends," said the speaker, "seem to have a wonderful fondness for beef. Some time ago they reasted a number of exen at Shelbylater on at Peru, and the other fiften oxen at Arcadia. On the 6th of November the Republicans propose to roast the biggest ox the country ever saw, and on the 7th we will have a barbeque that will be the wonder and admiration of the world."

Alfred F. Potts touched upon the tariff, illustrating his argument by apt anecdotes. He took the lounge-manufacturing industry of this "The tariff is a tax." He said that even the freight rate on any article is not added where there is competition, and showed that a lounge brought here from the remotest corner of the earth would have to be sold at a price to compete with lounges made by Tom Madden, Otto Stechhan, James Hees, Michael Clune and other Indianapolis manufacturers. The home market belongs to the home laborer, to the man who pays taxes and goes to war for his country, and who should have no other competition in his labor than that furnished by rivals in his own

Thomas Monahan, an Irish workingman of North Indianapolis, here sung a song, "When Sherman Marched Down to the Sea," receiving great applause for his contribution to the entertainment. This was followed by the glee club singing "The Patrick's Day Parade." R. R. Shiel gave a short talk, prefacing his address with the remark that he was doubly glad this year that he is an Irishman. At the close of his talk three cheers were given for the Irish Brigade of the Republican column.

A very interesting talk was given by Joseph Solomon. "I am an Englishman by birth." said Mr. Solomon, "and came to this country in 1849. I am by trade a eigar-maker. In the great city of Philadelphia in 1857, under free trade, I was making cigars. Expert as I was, the most could make was \$7 to \$8 a week, and steady work at that. About that time a ship-load of German cigars came into Philadelphia and created great excitement among cigar-makers. A few months later two more ship loads of these eigars came. Fifteen hundred cigar-makers held a meeting in a large hall in Philadelphia and passed resolutions praying Congress to put a tax on such importation that their wages might not be reduced to a point that meant little more than beggary. There was then a Democratic President, and both houses of Congress were Democratic. Our petition was pigeon-holed, and nothing done for our relief. When the protective system of the Republican party came, in that same city of Philadelphia a cigar-maker easily made \$18 a week."

The glee club sang the Sackville West song, "Pack your trunk and get out quick," which was followed by a three-minute talk by Joseph R. Perry. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, ex-minister to France, bappened to be present and made a brief speech "I want to say a word of sympathy for my friend, Sackville West. I have been in the diplomatic service myself-four years as minister to France-that was when the Republican party was in power and sent one-legged Union soldiers to represent our country abroad. Poor West! He had been hobnobbing with Cleveland for the last four years, and was trying to help him. West knew the English aristocracy are all in sympathy with Cleveland; that every English newspaper is out for Cleveland, for the reason that they consider bim in favor of free trade, and West thought he was doing a good thing for Grover, the Democratic party and Great Britain in writing that letter, and the action of Clevelend is the worst specimen of ingratitude the

world has ever known." George L. Knox, the well-known colored man, said that certainly whatever there was in this country of liberty and justice to the colored man was due to the Republican party. Mr. Knox said that he was sold as a slave at three years old, for \$300, and showed that it was Democracy of the Thurman type that allowed such things to continue in this land. He went for

Thurman's record as an enemy of the negro. Thomas E. Bovd, of Noblesville, made a speech that was received with unbounded en inusiasm. He told of the veto of a the widow of George Harvey, a brave soldier of Hamilton county, who chozed to death on the street through injury received during the war, and the death of another soldier friend, a gallant Irishman named Charles Dunlap, whose well-recognized claim to a pension was not pressed for the reason that Cleveland was vetoing similar claims. These meetings will continue each noon at Pfafflin's Hall.

Third Party and Democrats.

A large and enthusiastic audience of women and Democrats, with a sprinkling of third-party men, assembled at Tomlinson Hall, last night, to bear Mr. St. John and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar abuse the Republican party, and they got what they went for. At every invective against or sneer at the Republicans by the speakers the walls would fairly shake with the deafening cheers of the audience, but when anything was said against the Democracy it was a mere ripple which could scarcely be heard, coming from the three or four hundred genuine third-party men in the ball. Sitting upon the front seat on the stage was one Fisher, a former real-estate agent, and who always was and still is a rank Democrat. He acted as chief clacquer to the balance of that party seated in the hall. When a Fisher would slap his usighbor upon the back and start the cheering, and the rest would join in. Once or twice he almost went inso convulsions he felt so good, and in a moment of forget-Sulness he pulled out a red bandanna handker-

chief and gave the whole snap away. The meeting was opened with singing by glee club of fifteen young ladies. Mrs. Gougar made a short address in which she paid her respects to the Journal, in tact, the time of both speakers was pretty well taken up the abuse of the Journal and Republican party. She said that she had written the letter that appeared in the Journal in regard to defeating the Republican party and had nothing to take back |cheers|, and that if this country had to choose between the Democratic and Republican parties they had a great deal better continue the Democrats in power. | Immense cheering by the audience led by Fisher. | She introduced Mr. St. John. who made a speech of an hour and half. Among other things, he said he thanked God he had never been a Democrat, at which Fisher and the balance of the Democrats present didn't cheer worth a cent. He said no man could be a faithful minister of the gospel and vote with either of the old parties. Said he, "A great many preachers are afflicted with torpid livers. They think its religion, but it ain't. Its nothing but liver, and if they could | duty. only get their livers cleared up and get religion they would see what their duty is in this matter." The meeting closed with singing by the

Quinn and Finerty To-Night. It should not be forgotten that two of the most elequent of the Irish-American orators now advocating the Republican cause, Hon. M. C. Quinn, of Peoria, and Hon. John F. Finerty. of Chicago, speak at Tomlinson Hall to-night. The following organizations will meet at 7 P. M. to escort the orators to the hall, viz., Columbia and deformities.

Escort Club, First Rement Harrison and Hovey Guards, Irish-American Club and the Porter Columbians. The Emmet Guards Band will furnish the music for the occasion. A special feature of the evening will be the rendition of stirring campaign songs by the Burgess

Mayor C. S. Denny, Major Wm. H. Calkins, G. G. Warren, W. H. Cooper, Hon. Bruce Carr, Rola McCrea, B. F. Hetherington, John F. Balby, W. T. Long, N. S. Byram, Neie McGorety, Tim Splann, James Wilson, William Terry, Jno. B. Willy, John Sourbrier, J. R. Fessler, Dan Sheehan, Tim Folley, G. C. Krog, Frankrick Catanagam and Walter S. Durben. C. Krug, Frederick Ostermeyer, sen., Walter S. Durben. J. Hinchen, John Mitchell, Jerry Core. Chas. E. Miller, Harry Helfreich, Capt. Al. Kight, Geo. R. Morrison, Amos Williams, Daniel O'Dailey, Benj. Grant, Theodore Robinson, Martin Meyer, Thomas O'Riley, Michael Brenen, James Splann, Capt.
Thomas W. Ryan, Geo. Diltz, Edward
Teverner, Manning W. Meloy, Thomas Swafford, Capt. Fred Lusher, Clate Dolan,
Thomas Lockwood, Patrick Moran, C. A. Woodward, Taylor Elliott, Ed Folsom, Horace McKay, F. J. Van Voris, Carv McPherson, Capt. H. D. Wiles, Otto Gresham, Noble C. Butler, A. W. Wishard, E. B. Martindale, Robert McKee, jr., D. M. Green, James Tracy, C. Cronin, Capt. C. H. O'Brien, James Leonard, Gen. G. F. McGinniss, Michael Mahone, J. W. Hess, Judge L. C. Walker, Ross Hawkins, Ben C. Wright, G. W. Kaufman, C. W. Fairbanks, Harry New, R. A. Durnon, A. C. Harris, J. H. Baldwin, William Nichols, I. F. Wallace, Thos. Splann, Patrick Moran, Con Kelly, Patrick Downey, Thomas Brady, Patrick Flaherty, Patrick A. Ward, F. F. Ryan, Michael C. Moran, James Naughton, John Quinn, John Horton, Richard Coulter, Thomas Rafferty, Ed W. Moran, Ed W. Conway, Major Beeber, Capt. Jordon, Major Walworth, Lieut. Col. Geo. F. Branham, Capt. Jno. Boyle, Major Thos. Kimball, Col. Geo. W. Spahr, James Murphy, John McGath, I. S. Gordon, A. J. Walker, H. S. Frazer, A. Detrich, David Swain, J. W. Morris, Ben J. Walcott, Linn Martindale, Dr. Hays, W. R. Holloway, Robert Taylor Elliott, Ed Folsom, Horace McKay, F. J. Van Linn Martindale, Dr. Hays, W. R. Holloway, Robert

Martindale, Mathew W. Henning, Geo. K. Share, D. P. Erwin, Major Jas. R. Ross. O. H. Hasselman, Capt. Ham Iton Philip Reichwein, Gen. Fred Kneffler, Ed Thompson, James Cather, Michael McGrath. At half past, 10 o'clock this morning a number of the friends and admirers of Mr. Finerty propose to meet at the New Denison and, in backs and carriages, accompany him to Browsburg, Hendricks county, where he is to speak this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The procession of vehicles will be headed by a wagon containing the Emmet Guards Band, and the journey will be as lively as Irishmen can make it. The vehicles will be decorated, and the farmers along the route will think a circus is coming.

German Meeting To-Night.

At the German-American Republican meeting at Mænnerchor Hall to-night, the eloquent German orator, William Vocke, of Chicago, will deliver an address in German. Those who attend will be well repaid, for this speaker has a thorough knowledge of the issues of the day. The committee on arrangements have announced the following officers:

President, Hon. Chas. Scholl. Vice-presidents, Otto Stechhan, Jacob L. Bieler, Julius Martins, Fred Fahnley, Gottlieb Krug, Chas. Krauss, Adolph Wetzel, Leon Kahn, August Schmidt, Fred Ostermeyer, Jacob Huber, Theodore Stein, Geo. Koeniger, Wentzel Kautsky, Gustave Schnull, John Wocher, Fred Ballweg, sr., Fred W. Pich, Fred Thoma, Phil. Reichwein, Wm. F. Frank, Louis Kern, A. Kramer, Conrad Ruckelshouse, Wm. Reger, B. Bainwarth, Christ. Hauserman, Wm. F. Rupp, Henry Dunkort, Fred Hetz, John G. Stilz, Ewald Over,

The interest manifested in this meeting is only equaled by the earnestness with which the Germans define their position by other means in favor of protection and home industries.

HOW QUAKERS SHOULD VOTE.

An Address to the Friends Through an Offi cial Organ of the Society.

Philadelphia Intelligencer and Journal. The serious concern which we feel at the near approach of an important presidential electionprobably the most important since the election of Lincoln-impels us to submit a few thoughts to Friends, especially to those who may think of voting the Prohibition ticket.

Four years ago, almost on the eve of the election, we counselled Friends concerning the danger of voting for the third-party movement; the result justified our fears. Because of the votes then cast for the Probibition ticket, many of them no doubt cast by persons who little apprehended so lamentable a consequence, the Democratic candidate was elected, and the party, which with all its shortcomings, represents far more nearly than the other the temperance cause, as well as other reform principles, was defeated.

Our concern is not against the person who was then elected, and who now, a second time, solicits your votes (either directly for himself or indirectly by having you to vote for the thirdparty candidate) but is against the influences which he represents, and which, in our opinion. are opposed to many of Friends' principles, and to the welfare of the Nation.

First, the course of Goveland's administration upon the Indian question, has been subversive of much of the good which Friends and others, with the countenance of the government if with little actual aid from it, have accom-plished. Honest and capable Indian agents have been displaced to make room for greedy, immoral, and dishonest men, who have done untold mischief. Obnoxious and absurd regulations have been established concerning the instruction given in Indian schools, even when entirely supported by private or society charity. New attempts have been made, and not suffictently, if at all, resisted by the government, to deprive the Indians of their lands. In general, the old abominations of the treatment of the Indians by white men have been tolerated, and even brought into practice by the existing administration, which you are now invited to approve and to renew.

Secondly: The oppression of the colored people in the Southern States has been growing more and more fixed and systematic, until in several States there is no pretense of allowing to colored men that right of suffrage which was supposed to be one of the best fruits of the recent dreadful civil war. Wherever any apprehension has been felt by the late slavehoiders that their absolute rule might be endangered by the outnumbering votes of colored men, enough of these have been killed or beaten to intimidate the blacks from voting, and, when even this did not suffice, false votes, sufficient to overwhelm the votes of the blacks, have been put into the ballot-boxes, and counted. This is the work of the party which you are now invited to support by casting your free Northern votes for Cleveland, or for his ally, the Prohibition candi-

Thirdly-It is notorious that the administration party works most harmoniously with the whisky trusts and the drinking saloons, deriving from them much of the money with which it seeks to perpetuate its power. The reasonable and practicable legislation by which the vice of drinking has been in many places so greatly curtailed, has been generally the work of Republicans: the outery for impossible meas ures which practically operate to leave all existing evils of liquor-selling in full blast, is the work of Democrats and their allies [often their unconscious and unwilling allies of the Prohibition party.

Fourthly-The present Democratic administration, which now asks for your approval, and for continuance in power, has undertaken, at the instance of the lately rebellions South, and of our always-dangerous foreign rivals, to break down and destroy, as rapidly as possible, the defenses which enable our working people, whether farmers, artisans or manufacturers, to obtain steady work at higher wages than are paid in any other part of the world. This lastnamed policy of tariff destruction has been so conspicuously set forth by President Cleveland as his chief aim, and has been so emphatically approved by the Democratic conventions and point was made against the Republicans | newspapers, that it has been made the principal issue between the parties, the Democrats evidently hoping that attention will thereby be diverted from their ultimate purpose of placing the South, with all its barbarisms, once more in full control of the national government

We ask friends to earefully consider. The contest will probably be a close one, and it may be decided by a few votes in New York or in New Jersey. Those friends before whom this appeal comes, who have thought of voting with the third party, may be sufficient in number to turn the scale. We submit to them that, in holding for the time their prohibition views in abevance, they compromise no principle By voting now for the Republican candidates they simply relegate to the future a question which is not now before us, while assisting by their votes in the advancement of several concerns which are held dear by Friends, and in preventing the overthrow of that beneficent system of protection to home industry which is now threatened by a united South and by its allies, the Northern Democrats, aided by foreign money and influence,

These things are forced upon our atten-tion and they cannot be evaded; these are the points upon which all of us are now called to express our calm and serious decision. Other questions will demand similar decision at other times. Let us not fail in our present JOSEPH WHARTON. ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tenth mouth, 23, 1888.

Bow-Legs and Knock-Knees. Concerning these deformities it may truthfully be said that there can be no possible excuse for allowing a single case to grow to adult age. The treatment for these deformities as applied at the National Surgical Institute, this city, is gentle and quickly performed if done in time. Send 6 cents for book of 200 pages giving full information regarding the above, as well as crooked feet, spinal curvatures, and other diseases

BROUGHT FROM UNDER COVER

Illegal Voters, of Whom One Kessler Has the Management, in the West End.

Affidavits That Fix Their Location and Identity-The Beginning of an Exposure of Vile Methods.

Usually when the Democratic managers of this State bave a particularly dirty and fraudnient scheme to carry out their first movement is to raise a hue and cry of corruption against their opponents, with the hope of diverting the attention of the public from their own misdoings. The present campaign is no exception from their general rule, and under the cover of a forged letter, by which they hope to keep public attention diverted to the Republican organization for the time being, they are now trying to put through as nefarious a project for swindling the lawful voters of this State out of their rights as ever was concocted by desperate and unscrupulous tricksters. The Journal has heretofore referred to concerted plans of Democrats in this city to colonize floaters and repeaters here, and in that connection gives the following affidavits, which, as the card-writers say, explain themselves:

State of Indiana, Marion county, se .: Henry A. Reed, being duly sworn, on his oath depo-I was employed in the Sixteenth ward, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., to poll that precinct for the polls thirty and sixty days before the now approaching election. In that precinct are the house and stables of George Kessler, at No. 119 West Washington street. In the first week of September, 1888. I began to take the sixty-day poll, and during that week went to Kessler's to take the poll for his place. He knew me and I told him. I was taking the poll for the Republicans, and asked him to give me the names of the voters at his place. On my first visit he put me off, saying I could come again, that he was busy and would give me the names some other day. On my second visit he put me off in the same way, and once he was absent when I called. On my fourth visit I told him I must have the names, that that was my last day, and he could give me the names then as well as any time. He then gave me his own name and some others, hesitating, as the list went down as to the given names and some of the surnames. The number he gave was, as I now remember, eleven. On taking the second poll, about Oct, 1, 1888, I asked him for the voters' names, and he said the list was made out and I should go and get it out of his store, a sort of fruit and vegetable stand in the front part of the lot, from the woman in there. I went in and she gave me the list. The names it contained

William Craig, George Kessler, Max Meyer, Thomas Watson, Pete Beeton, George Ritter, Abe Stanley, Joseph Thomas, Fd Newton, Dan Williams, Robert Newton, Wm. Hurley. Charles Renard, Dick Rumbart,

These I put on my poll-book. When I asked him for the poll at this last visit, he said, "I've got more names for you. They are on a list. Go into the store, and the woman will give them to you." On my last visit, when taking the sixty day poll, he said there were two more whose names he did not remember, and that he would have more by election, and vote them all right. He laughed as he said this. HENRY A. REED. ! Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1888.

HORACE SPEED, Notary Public. The above is supported by the following affi-

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss.: Abe W. Stanley, being first duly sworn, deposes and savs: That he has been employed, for some weeks past, at George Kessler's sales stables, at No. 119 West Washington street, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., and had been well acquainted with the said Kessler for about eight years, and had kept horses and mules of his own, for sales and trading, at that stable during parts of the last spring and summer.

That about two weeks ago, in the front p rt of said premises, No. 119 West Washington street, when said Kessler, Dick Rumbart, commonly called Sugar Dick, Chats Wildemar, his helper, a man known as Davy Crockett, Jim-my Wright, John Williams and William Hurley and some others were present, talking about the election and voting for Cleveland, said Kessler was asked by said Rumbart "what there was in it," and said Kessler answered, "There will be a pusher in it for all of you." "Pusher" is a word, a sort of slang, which means among us that money will be given. There was considerable further talk about voting for Cleveland, and Kessler then said: "When

Cleveland is elected, every man around the lot shall have a new hat, and he may pick it out himself, and it don't make a damn bit of difference if it is as long as a stovepipe."

Earlier in the day Wm. Hurley, Kessler and myself were at the supper-table at Kessler's house, on the same lot. We were talking about voting at the election, and Hurley told Kessler that he (Hurley) had no right to vote here. Kessler replied with an oath that he had a right to vote here; that he had polled him as at 119 West Washington street and intended to vote him. Hurley answered, "I don't intend to vote. I haven't any right to vote here, and I don't want to get into any trouble by voting." Kessler replied, "If there is any trouble I will pay for it." Kessler then said I have got you all polled here, and you (meaning Hurley) with the balance of them.

The only men of that whole lot entitled to vote as a stovepipe. The only men of that whole lot entitled to vote

there were Kessler and probably myself. Of the other men around there MAX MEYER went to Louisville, Ky., thirty days JOHN WILLIAMS is a man without family, does not live in that ward and I don't know when he came to

GEORGE RITTER is not there and has not been there since I have known the place. JOSEPH THOMAS is not there and does not eat or sleep in that ward. A man of that name lives in the second precinct of the Fifteenth ward. No man of that name has been living or employed at Kessler's within the last sixty days.

DAN WILLIAMS. No such man around there at all.

CHARLES RENARD. No such man there last spring nor within the last sixty days. DICK RUMHART peddles for Kessler. He says his home is in Cincinnati. Has not been here over five WILLIAM CRAIG. No such man lives there. A man of that name was employed there at irregular times, but lived and yet lives with his mother in the west-

ern part of town; does not live in that precinct. THOMAS WATSON. No such man around there. JOHN ROUSE. No such man there. PETE BEETON. Never ate or slept at Kessler's since I have been there.

ED NEWTON. Is not twenty-one years old. Lives in south part of town. Doesn't live in that ward. ROBERT NEWTON. Was occasionally employed by Kessler, but has not been employed there in the last two weeks. Never ate or slept there. WILLIAM HURLEY. Been in town about four weeks only. Has no right to vote in this county. John Williams, above named, eats at Kearney's saloon, on West Washington street, and rooms in that block. That is a different ward from Kessler's.

Of all the persons named above not one is certainly entitled to vote from No. 110 West Washington street, except Kessler, and he has no legal voters at that number except himself. At the Democratic primary election last spring Kessler got fifteen or more of us to go down and vote for his friends. I objected, and told him I ought not as I was not entitled to vote, not having been in the State over ten days or so. He laughed and said this is just a primary; there is no law against it. Most of the crowd that he took down had no right to vote there. As the election approached this thing of illegal voting and buying votes has been talked about to me a good deal, but I have also been shown the law against t, and learned how serious the matter is. I have determined to report these facts so that means may be used to prevent the casting of those illegal votes at Kessler's, as I know it is intended they shall de cast if not prevented. The intention is to cast each of these votes for Cleveland. ABE W. STANLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of

October, 1887. HORACE SPEED, Notary Public.

It is bardly necessary to add that there need

be no such men as those named at George Kessler's place, at No. 119 West Washington street. It is a small fruit-stand and no one sleeps there. The scheme is simply to give in names such as those above set forth, get them on the Democratic and Republican poll lists, and, when strangers giving in these names are challenged and the names are found on both poll lists, it will be an easy matter for some Democratic property-holder to step forward and swear them in. When this scheme is considered in connection with the telegraphic reports of yesterday, that Democratic repeaters were leaving Baltimore, Washington and other points for service here, the chances are that the organizations having in charge the preservation of the purity of elections in this State are likely to be kept busy next Tuesday. The above gang are the first who have been "spotted," but others are on the list and will be published

When Beby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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# CENTUR

SOME TATURES IN 1889 - THE NOVEMBER BEGINS A VOLUME -A NEW ART ENTERPRISE-KENNAN'S SUCCESSFUL SERIES.

"The growth of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, although in one sense phenomenal, is but the natural result of a quick appreciation of what the reading public demands and of a studied erfort to gather together the very best that writers, artists and engravers can supply." It has always been the desire of the conductors of THE CENTURY that it should be

The One Indispensable Periodical of its class; that whatever other publication might be desirable in the family circle, THE CEM TURY could not be neglected by those who wish to keep abreast of the times in all matter pertaining to culture. Its unprecedented circulation would seem to be the response of the public to this desire and intention of the conductors of the magazine; and this popularity again lays upon the magazine the burden of ever-increasing excellence. The 37th volume, nineteenth year, begins with the November number, now ready, and the following is a list of some of the more important features of the year, most of which begin in this number:

The Century Gallery of Italian Masters, Engraved by TIMOTHY COLE, who is recognized as the leading magazine engraver in the world, and who has already spent four years in the European galleries reproducing upon wood for THE CENTURY this series of the most valuable pictures in the Old World. This is the most important artistic work upon which the magazine has ever entered, and in order that the fullest educational results may be derived from the pictures, they will be published in historical order, with brief critical papers by W. J. STILLMAN and Mr. COLE. The first of these, with engravings and notes on the Byzantines and Cimabue, is in November. Strange True Stories of Louisiana,

Collected by GEORGE W. CABLE, author of "Old Creole Days." "The Grandis. simes, etc., the first one of which and a chapter entitled "How I Got Them," appears in November. Some of these stories are merely transcribed or translated by Mr. CABLE from the original manuscripts; others are accurate narratives by him of actual occurrences. The Siberian Exile System.

> The remarkable series of papers which Mr. GEORGE KENNAN is now furnishing to THE CENTURY upon this important subject is attracting the attention of the civilized world, and the papers are being reprinted in hundreds of foreign journals in Europe and Asia, but are not allowed to enter Russia in any language. The San Francisco Chronicle says that, in these papers. "Mr. KENNAN has lifted the veil and revealed a condition of affairs of which the outside world had no conception or realization." The November CEN-TURY contains a strong paper in this series on "Political Exiles and Common Convicts at Tomsk," with interesting illustrations. Lincoln in the War.

The authorized "Life of Lincoln," by his private secretaries, Messrs.

NICOLAY and HAY, now appearing in THE CENTURY, is holding the atten-

tion of thousand of readers. In the forthcoming chapters the authors will develop more fully the relations of the President with McClellan, Grant and other leading generals of the war, with the members of the Cabinet and other prominent men. Lincoln's plan for the gradual abolishment of slavery willbe fully explained. The Romance of Dollard, A serial novelette by a writer new to readers of THE CENTURY, Mrs. MARY HARTWELL

CATHERWOOD, begins in the November number, with a preface by FRANCIS PARKMAN, the historian. It is a story of devotion and heroism, based upon events in the early history of Canada. The author, as Mr. PARKMAN says, "is a pioneer in what may be called a new departure in American fiction." Illustrated by HENRY SANDHAM. Bible Scenes Illustrated. Occasional illustrated papers by EDWARD L. WILSON, on Bible subjects treated in the International Sunday-School Lessons, will appear from time to time during the year, and there

will be articles on existing monuments connected with the Old and New Testament parrative. by various writers. A paper by the Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., on "Where was "the Place called Calvary" with striking illustrations, appears in this November number, and there is also a timely essay on "The New Reformation," by the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. Pictures of the Far West.

A series of full-page engravings from original drawings by MARY HALLOCK FOOTE may be expected in each number of THE CENTURY for the coming year. These designs are the artistic result of a long residence in the far West, and are characteristic of the landscape and customs of a large part of the country. The first picture, "Looking for Camp," is in November.

The November Century Contains, besides the serial features already mentioned, an article on "The Guilds of the City of London," illustrated by JOSEPH PENNELL; Unpublished Letters of Lord Nelson, with two portraits of the hero of Trafalgar; a short story, "Mistaken Premises;" "Gravelotte Witnessed and Revisited," by MURAT HALSTEAD, illustrated; Editorials, Open Letters, Poems (by JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, H. S. EDWARDS, JOAQUIN

MILLER and others,) etc., etc. Other serial features to be begun later include CHARLES DEKAY'S illustrated papers on Ireland—the ethnology, customs, landscape, etc.; a series of humorous and pathetic Irish-American stories by George H. Jessop; articles by the distinguished artist, JOHN LA FARGE, on Japan, with engravings from original studies; supplemental War Papers, untechnical and of general interest, among them "The West Point of the Confederacy," "Recollections of Stonewall Jackson," "Lyrics of the War," "Beecher at Liverpool," and "The Western Soldier; more of DR. BUCKLEY's papers on Spiritualism and Clairvoyancy; further illustrated papers on English Cathedrals (with a chapter on Westminster Abbey); short stories by leading writers, novelettes (to be announced later), essays, etc., etc.

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The regular price of THE CENTURY is \$4.00 a year. In order that new readers who begin with November, 1888, may get all of Mr. Kennan's Siberian papers, we make a special offer of a year's subscription from November, 1838, and the twelve back numbers from November, 1887 (in which the Siberian papers were begun), for \$6.00; or a year's subscription from November, 1888, with these twelve back numbers bound in two handsome volumes, for \$7.50. Dealers everywhere take subscriptions and supply numbers, or they will be sent, prepaid, from the office of the publishers, THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

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